

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
ROCK HILL DIVISION

Susan Corine Gustafson,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	Civil Action No. 0:19-cv-00352-TMC
)	
vs.)	
)	
Andrew M. Saul, ¹ Commissioner of)	ORDER
Social Security Administration,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
_____)	

On January 21, 2020, Plaintiff Susan Corine Gustafson filed a Motion for Attorney’s Fees pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act (“EAJA”), 28 U.S.C. § 2412, on the bases that she was the prevailing party and that the Commissioner’s decision was not supported by substantial evidence. (ECF No. 24). On February 4, 2020, the Commissioner indicated that he did not object to the award or the amount of suggested attorney fees and expenses. (ECF No. 26).

Under the EAJA, a court shall award attorney’s fees to a prevailing party² in certain civil actions against the United States unless it finds that the government’s position was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A). The district courts have discretion to determine a reasonable fee award and whether that award should be made in excess of the statutory cap. *Pierce v. Underwood*, 487 U.S. 552 (1988); *May v. Sullivan*, 936 F.2d 176, 177 (4th Cir. 1991). The district courts also have broad discretion to set

¹ On June 17, 2019, Andrew M. Saul became the Commissioner of Social Security. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d), he is automatically substituted as the defendant in this action. *See also* 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) (providing that action survives regardless of any change in the person acting as the Commissioner of Social Security).

² A party who wins a remand pursuant to sentence four of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), is a prevailing party for EAJA purposes. *See Shalala v. Schaefer*, 509 U.S. 292, 300–302 (1993). The remand in this case was made pursuant to sentence four.

the attorney fee amount. In determining the fee award, “[e]xorbitant, unfounded, or procedurally defective fee applications . . . are matters that the district court can recognize and discount.” *Hyatt v. N.C. Dep’t of Human Res.*, 315 F.3d 239, 254 (4th Cir. 2002) (citing *Comm’r v. Jean*, 496 U.S. 154, 163 (1990)). Additionally, the court should not only consider the “position taken by the United States in the civil action,” but also the “action or failure to act by the agency upon which the civil action is based.” 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(D), as amended by P.L. 99-80, § 2(c)(2)(B).

The Plaintiff has asked for the payment of attorney’s fees in the amount of \$4,546.13 and expenses in the amount of \$16.00. (ECF No. 24 at 2). On February 4, 2020, the Commissioner indicated that he did not oppose the payment of \$4,546.13 in attorney’s fees and \$16.00 in expenses. (ECF No. 26 at 1). Despite there being no objection, the court is obligated under the EAJA to determine if the fee is proper. *See Design & Prod., Inc. v. United States*, 21 Cl. Ct. 145, 152 (1990) (holding that under the EAJA, “it is the court’s responsibility to independently assess the appropriateness and measure of attorney’s fees to be awarded in a particular case, whether or not an amount is offered as representing the agreement of the parties in the form of a proposed stipulation.”). Applying the above standard to the facts of this case, the court concludes that the Commissioner’s position was not substantially justified. Furthermore, after a thorough review of the record, the court finds that the fee request is appropriate. Accordingly, the court **GRANTS** the Motion for Attorney’s Fees (ECF No. 24) and orders that the Plaintiff be awarded \$4,546.13 in attorney’s fees and \$16.00 in expenses, for a total award of \$4,562.13.³

³ The court notes that the fees must be paid to Plaintiff. *See Astrue v. Ratliff*, 560 U.S. 586 (2010) (holding that the plain text of the EAJA requires that attorney’s fees be awarded to the litigant, thus subjecting the EAJA fees to offset of any pre-existing federal debts); *see also Stephens v. Astrue*, 565 F.3d 131, 139 (4th Cir. 2009) (holding the same).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

February 5, 2020
Anderson, South Carolina

s/ Timothy M. Cain
United States District Judge